

## CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

### Nationalism

Nationalism is the sense of unity that exists among the people of a nation irrespective of cast region creed and religion.

? In 19<sup>th</sup> Century India witnessed two type of protests in ideological and cultural spheres.

- ✓ Protest against inequality, social evils
- ✓ Protest against economic exploitations of the British.

? The British established several institutions to study more about India, to interfere in Indian education system

Institution	Founder
Asiatic society of Bengal	William Jones
Calcutta Madrasah	Warren Hasting
Banaras Sanskrit college	Jonathan Duncan

? Objectives of English education India

- ⊗ To prepare generation that favors English life style.
- ⊗ To ensure commercial growth
- ⊗ Popular support

### **English education was introduced in India Lord Macaulay in 1835**

? In Indian society in 19<sup>th</sup> Century paved the way for the emergence of various social reform movements. They had two main objectives.

- ☑ To eradicate evils and superstitions
- ☑ To ensure equal civic rights to education , travel, and dress code

? The reformers aimed at bringing about fundamental changes in the society. For this they advanced the following proposals.

- Eradicate cast system.
- Protect the rights of all
- Provide education to all
- Abolish child marriage
- Promote widow remarriage

Eliminate discrimination against women

### Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- ✚ He was the pioneer among the social reformers.
- ✚ Opposed cast system and Sati
- ✚ He established Brahma - Samaj in Bengal
- ✚ To improve the status of women, he advocated for the rights of women to own property.
- ✚ News papers – Sambath Kaumadi in Bengali  
Mirat-UI-Akbar in Persian

### Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- He was a social reformer in Bengal.
- Argued for remarriage of widows.
- As a result British gov. passed the Hindu widow *Remarriage Act* in 1856
- Established educational institution for women.

### Pandita Ramabai

- ♣ She was social reformer
- ♣ Established Sarada Sadan in Bombay for women education.

### **Other social reformers Refer Text page 91**

? The British were forced to abolish many social evils that existed in various parts of the country.

- ☑ Abolished sati
- ☑ Abolished slavery
- ☑ Permitted widow remarriage
- ☑ Banned female infanticide
- ☑ Prevented child marriage and polygamy
- ☑ Prevented marriage of girls below 12 years

? Role of newspapers in making aware against British rule and social evils

- Disseminated information on Massacres , oppression and repressive rules in various parts of the country
- Popularized social movements against social evils
- Motivated the people the protest against British rule and social evils
- Created public awareness on economic exploitation by the British

- Reported the calamities that killed thousands of Indians

### The Vernacular press Act – 1878 - Lord Lytton

? How Indian leaders utilized education as a tool to nurture the concept of unity and for liberation from the British liberation.

- The Deccan Education society founded in 1884 – Pune by Agarkar , Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahadev Govinda Ranade – Nationalistic perspective
- D.K Karve started the 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Women University in Maharashtra – Women empowerment
- Rabindranath Tagore founded Visva Bharathi University- Focused on universal brotherhood
- Moulana Mohammadali, Shoukathali, Dr: Zakir Hussain and M.A Ansari founded Jamia Millia Islamia in Aligarh – Secular education.
- Kerala kalamandalam founded Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon – Promote traditional art.
- 1937 Mahatma Gandhi proposed a special educational plan - Wardha Education plan – objectives : Vocational Education

### Literature and Nationalism

- ☑ Bharat Mata - This concept 1<sup>st</sup> presented in public through a play written by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Satyendranath Tagore.
- ☑ Anandamath – Bankim Chandra Chatterji , famous Bengali writer adopted Nobel as a medium to portray the poor condition of Indians.
  - Of his Novels the most notable is Anandamath, based on the Sanyasi Revolt of Bengali peasants.
  - The song *Bandemataram* is taken from this novel

### **Nil Darpan**

- This play written by Bengali writer Dinabandhu Mitra.
- Depicted the severe exploitation suffered by the indigo farmers.
- ⊗ Allama Mohammed Iqbal – Urdu poet -
  - “ Sare jahan Se Accha , Hindustan Hamara”
  - Praised the beauty of india’s nature and unity of its people.
- ⊗ Rabindranath Tagore – Ghora , Githanjali
- ⊗ Vallathol Narayana Menon – Ente Gurunathan ,  
Bapuji, Indiyude karachil

### Nationalism In Art

#### Abanindranath Tagore

- Bharat Mata was famous
- Water colour painting
- It depicts, it giving foods , cloth and knowledge to Indian masses.
- He started Indian society of oriental arts in Calcutta.

#### Raja Ravi Varma

- Visualized various scene from Indian epics and literature
- He was keralite

#### Nadalal Bose

- Famous painting ‘ Sati ’ & Village Drummer

#### Amrita Sher –Gil

- Famous women artist of India
- Painted the suffering of Indian villages in dark shades
- Her painting also motivated to think about a unified India

### **Indian National flag**

- ✓ The tricolor flag was 1<sup>st</sup> designed during the time of the swatheshi movement.
- ✓ The earlier version of the flag contained eight lotuses representing eight provinces in British India
- ✓ The crescent representing Hindu-Muslim unity
- ✓ Gandhiji design the national flag with “Charkha”
- ✓ Charkha resembled the self dependence of Indians and their defiance to colonial rules
- ✓ The present tricolor flag of India was officially adopted in 1947